WASHINGTON, D. C.

JEFFERSON DAVIS ON KANSAS, GOVERNOR WALKER, AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Democracy of De Soto county, Mississippi, gave to the gallant Davis a most cordial, hospitable, and complimentary welcome at Hernando, on the 5th inst. The quiet and unostentatious manner in which he reached the town prevented the citizens from extending to as we suppose was the original design, a formal reception on his arrival. On the 5th instant an excellent dinner—modestly called a basket collation-was prepared and served in the court house enclosure, of which a large number of ladies and gentlemen partook. But previous to the discussion of the creature com-forts provided in such lavish profusion by our De Soto neighbors, Colonel Davis addressed his fellow citizens substantially as follows: * * * "Among other cases, he particular-

ly referred to the deepening of the month of Mississippi, which, however important to himself and those who heard him, only constituted the more strongly, for that reason, a case in which they were bound to assert and maintain their principles, as declared and reiterated in National and State Conventions, in the Legislature and popular bodies, and by which they were early and consistently arrayed in opposition to internal improvements by the Fed eral Government. He characterized the whole system as demoralizing, corrupting, and most dangerous to a pure Administration of Federal affairs, and deeply regretted that the executive veto had been overruled by the ardent desire to get possession of the public treasure for parular, but not a few, works of internal improvements. What boots it that a man shall cal himself a Democrat, if upon the great test questions which divides parties he shall be found in every conflict acting with the enemy? And when we have been beaten in combat after combat, it can but little console us that he still returns to our powerful camp, to share in the issue of the rations which still belongs to Democracy as a majority to distribute. It is the steady maintenance of this and all other principles of our party which constitute the na tionality of the Democracy; and if the National Democracy cannot agree upon any cardinal principle of its faith, it should be quickly avowi, or rather the reverse should never have been declared. He reviewed the various ap pointments to the gubernatorial office of Kan sas, and alike exempted from censure both Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan for the errors or misconduct of their appointees, upon the ground that their antecedents gave them no power to anticipate any difficulty. He found nothing in the instructions given to Gov. Walker which authorized his intervention to mould the institutions of Kansas, and dictate to the inhabitants of the Territory, and to their delegates in Convention, not only what they should but must to-for his pro-consular tone rose even to that height. He said he considered the Convention vested with full power to form a Constitution and either to submit it to the Territorial inhabitants or to send it direct to Congress, in order that Kansas might be admitted as a State into the Union. He thought much error had arisen from the failure to bear in mind the difference between this Convention of a Territory and a Convention representing the sovereign people of a State. He referred to the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, as one which he had always considered a fallacy, and pointed generally t the disastrous consequences which had flowed from it. But he said, leaving that as a question which had been discussed in other times. he now only presented the view which was confined to the present condition of the Territory, under the prevailing theory and practice. When the Convention formed the Constitution, though they should refer it, and it should receive the sanction of every man, woman, and child, who might chance to be in the Territory, this choice action of the Convention and its inhabitants could give no effect to the instrument which had been formed. A Territory had two con stituencies, the people and the Federal Gov

vention would be final, and the authority to con vene would also necessarily come from the people of a State. It being, then, too plain fo elucidation that it is only by the admission of dopted in this Territorial Convention can have any value or practical effect, and as it was most desirable to separate the question of the do all intervention, whether Congressional or Ex was the best route; that is, that the Convention should form a Constitution, and send it direct to the Congress, asking to be recognised as a not permit him to doubt his willingness and ability to hold the scales even between the con e of the President would be used to se curs the speedy admission of the State, recog mising the right of the Convention, as the repre sentative of the body politic of Kansas, to de side the question as to whether the Constitution should be submitted to a popular vote or not He alluded at some length to the political his tory of Governor Walker, and spoke of him as had for many years held the kindest personal re lations. He expected of Gov. Walker, when he went to Kansas, to discharge his duties fairly good reason to believe that in his feelings he would be on the side of the Pro-Slavery men. He read, therefore, with equal regret and surprise, his inaugural address and Topeka speech. Administration was not responsible for the lan guage employed by Governor Walker, or the Colonel Davis concurred in Misaissippi, in its censure of the attempt to die tate to the Convention of Ksnsas, and to argue from climatic laws that the institution of Sla-His argument might be true where he located it on the snow-covered mountains and upper plains of Kansas; but it was delusive, because n that part of the country there is not, and for a longer period than he could foresee would not be, an agricultural population. The meteorological condition of the country would renature might be. The inhabitable, tillable por tion of Kansas lies east of the isothermal line drawn through these upper plains, and is part of the valley which forms the most productive portion of the State of Missouri in the great staples of hemp and tobacco. These staples had only been successfully cultivated by slave labor, and he did not doubt that slave property would be equally permanent, if duly protected in Kansas; and if there were any sincerity in the off-repeated declaration of our Northern friends, that they were willing to leave the question to be settled by soil and climate, we had a tee was composed of gentlemen of high proble right to call upon them now to manifest a and of well-tried attachment to the Society. arness and fraternity which belongs alike to the constitutional compact and our party affiliation with them. The Democratic Convention of Mississippi properly refused to involve the ion in the censure affixed to the conduct of Governor Walker; but if it should hereafter appear, of which he would take occasion, that the Administration was responsible for Governor Walker's offensive intervention. then, as the censure attached to the fact, and was not measured by the individual, it would necessarily follow that it must fall upon the Administration; and in proportion as the power and dignity of the offender was increased, go should the severity of the censure be aug-

"He then adverted to the practical question which would probably be presented to the next Congress-whether the Constitution should be referred or not to the people. It was more than probable that a Constitution which did not exdude, and therefore would recognise, the right to hold slave property in the new State, would he submitted to the Congress. The inquiry would hardly be limited to the fact of its being republican in its character; and if it should turn out that the State should be refused admission, he would be glad to know the meaning of the the application of a State tolerating Slavery, and being refused admission into the Union. As a representative of the State, it behooved him to know, in order that he might truly represent the will of the people. It was true that he had learned, and rejuiced to know, that the had learned, and rejuiced to know, that the had learned, and rejuiced to know, that the union party of 1251 had, with considerable union the Union party of 1251 had, with considerable union the Union party of 1251 had, with considerable union the Union party of 1251 had, with considerable union to the States for such teaching, would justife the basis of the Society's organization is union. However, to the basis of the Society's organization is union to the United States, Cuba, or the basis of the Society's party in the basis of the Society's organization is union. However, the basis of the Society's organization is union. However, the basis of the Society's organization is union. However, the basis of the Society's organization is union. However, the basis of the Societ

De Soto. It was not, therefore, to recall former listinctions, but to learn from those who bad the best opportunity to know the meaning of the declarations then uttered.

"He said, in the moral progress of the few past years, we had gained much in the vindication of the involuntary servitude of the Africans, as right, both in the abstract and the concrete. Northern men, to some extent, have not only moderated their opposition by a better comprehension of the subject, but, what is much more important to us, Southern apologists for Slavery have ceased to exist. We no longer hear in our midst men who speak of Slavery as a necessary evil, to be borne because it cannot be gotton rid of. Free discussion and a brosper inquity have taught them that it is a blessing to the African who has been transferred from a barbarian to a civilized master, and that the horrors of the slave trade are the offspring of the efforts to suppress it. As a political question, he thought our fathers did right to prohibit the traffic in African slaves, but that they did wrong to declare it a piracy; the African master having the same right io sell his slave that he had to dispose of any other species of property. To teach the barbarian how to labor, to enlighten his soul by the divine teachings of Christianity, to develope the resources of our country, t give employment and save from starvation mil ions in other lands, and generally to increase the comfort of human family, has been the effect of substituting African for Indian labor; and the candid historian who, in after ages, shall review the events of our time, will find much more to commend in that domestic institution, which has brought upon the South the

MAINE ELECTION.

From the Kennebec Journal, September 18. The result of the election, last Monday, is most cheering to all who have desired for years to establish political justice in this State, and permanently secure the ascendency of sound national principles. This is the first real test of the vitality and strength of the friends of Freedom in Maine, as a consolidated party. since the Pro-Slavery factions of the Democratc and Whig parties formed a new political or ganization on a platform which sprung from the ertile brain of John C. Calhoun, and firmly al lied themselves with the fire-eaters and disunionists of the South. Never, since Maine became a State, has there been a party within its limits so strong in numbers, unity of principles and purpose, and possessing so completely the proper elements of political power and usefulness, as the Republican party, which in a quiet and unexcited canvass has swept so smoothly nearly every town and county of the State.

Our opponents have claimed that the result of last year's contest was no test of the Republi can strength of the State. They have thought that when Begus Democracy and Fillmore Whiggery had become firmly compacted and welded into one party, they should be nearly as strong as the Republicans. They have now had a fair opportunity to be undeceived, and to learn that they are doomed to be an abject and hopeless minority, so long as they stand on the ultra Pro Slavery platform which their outhern masters have manufactured for them. and bid them defend. Republican ascendency in Maine is secured for years, and, in an excited and hard-fought contest, the majority of last Monday could be easily raised to more than TWENTY THOUSAND. There is one important fact indicated by the returns, to which we call special attention, as it well illustrates the strength of the Republicans, and shows what they can do when the occasion calls. In the towns where there was anything like a real and evenly balanced contest, the Republicans made gain on last year.

nearly double that of their opponents, where the arch on which rests the magnific out a full Republican vote. Kennebec, Penobecot, Waldo, Hancock, Androscoggin, and Sagadahoc, could have given a majority of 6,000 . Hancock, Androscoggin, and that Society's labors had raised. more than they have done, if there had been

any pressing need or stimulating danger. Taken as a whole, the result of this election s in every respect most cheering and significant. It will have an encouraging influence on the Republicans of other States. It pro claims in thunder tones to the land, that Maine tands as the Gibraltar of Liberty and the Inion, against their common enemies in Washngton, South Carolina, or wherever they may e found. It bids the friends of Freedom in Massachusetts march shoulder to shoulder against their mongrel foes, and elect BANKS by rousing majority. It tells the Republicans of the Empire State to lay aside all minor issues, and hold fast to their former renown. It in-President whilst he was a private citizen, did spires the freemen of Ohio to march forward o victory under the lead of the able and patriotic CHASE, and cheers and nerves the true men of Pennsylvania to carry the gallant and noble WILMOT gloriously through the contest in which he is now engaged with the myrmi dons of Slavery. To the Republicans and friends of Free Labor throughout the Union, Maine, Missouri, and Vermont, send ALL HAIL

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Sept. 17 THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

gracious task than that devolving upon us today, in connection with a document sent us for publication by certain committees of the Amercan Tract Society. It is entitled "Recent Ac ion of the Committee of the American Tract Society on Slavery," and will be found in another column. We are the more embarrassed in stating our views respecting this very im-He had the best authority for believing that the portant pronunciamento, because of the high respectability of the gentlemen whose names are attached to it, and because the three acting committees of the Society appear to have been unanimous with respect to the wisdom and the justice of the course adopted. Every reader of the Commercial knows that this journal has been no party to the attacks recently made upon the American Tract Society; that we have thrown such influence as we possess in its support against any attempts to convert it into an Abolition or Anti-Slavery Society; that we have earnestly advocated moderation and forearance, and, on the part of the Society, an adherence to its long-established rule in refer ence to the agitating question of Slavery, in drder that it might fulfil the great and benign object of its institution, the spreading of Script ral Christianity throughout the whole country.

These views, often expressed, we still heartily entertain. Nor need we inform our readers of the aspect which the controversy between the American Tract Society and its assailants had assumed on the eve of its anniversary meeting in this city in May last. A serious disruption was threatened. To avert it, certain resolutions were offered by a committee appointed to consider the matter in controversy, which commet-The resolutions professed to be based upor mutual concession; and though we with many others thought that the concession was far less mutual than it professed to be, we hearthy concurred in the adopted compromise, hopin that if it did nothing more, it would allay or arrest agitation, and so prepare the way for more clear and permanent definition of the Society's duties, under the circumstances which had arisen. We must add, too-because, in this matter, we are constrained to take issue with the committee's present statement-that such concurrence in the so-called compromise or wrong of Slavery is brought into question. was mainly prompted by the understanding. That point has been wholly and properly con-believed at the time to be clear and distinct, reeded to the South, and we would not have the that the Society, while restricted from saying anything about the right or wrong, moral of political, of the institution of Slavery, was empowered and required to inculcate the more duties and rebuke the immoral practices inco dent to the relation of masters and slaves.

Tract Society, or of any kindred institution, it own responsibility, concede, that no a word so obvious, that one marvels that it could be shall be said in the Society's public tions recome a matter of doubt or a question for disspecting the "moral duties" growing out of cussion. But still more surprising is it, that an institution spread over half the crantry, or the signers of the manifesto under notice could be moral evils and practical imporalities have put any other interpretation upon the reaction that frequently accompany that imputation." Olutions adopted at the last anniversary, of That such is their concession, any reader of he would be giad to know the meaning of the officers and the more authority to have conceived that any amount of oppositions the document must admit. If the principle inform a State Constitution for Kansas than have platform of the majority of 1851, in relation to have concerned for Ransas than have the application of a State tolerating Slavery, or of distaste for such teaching, would justife, wolved in this "recent action" is sound, that at any other forty men, whether at Lecompton,

committee would, in their action respecting mis matter, exercise such wisdom as would fromote the usefulness of the Society throughothesis proceed to justify themselves for uttery nullifying the specific instructions which accompanied that expression of confidence, to
tisregard a resolution emanating from a friendby committee, adopted by the Society and accapted by the committee as a rule of action, and their perseveranc, in which was the ground of the confidence which the Society expressed

The committee as ume entirely too much when they claim that an expression of confi-sence by the Society, that they would act judiously and with catholicity of spirit, left it oponal with them not to act at all if they met with opposition. The Society resolved, and so instructed their committee-in reality, they but choed the committee's own suggestion-that ney did not desire to interfere with Slavery as political institution; that in fact, and for the arer accomplishment of the Society's object, they were willing to abstain from all allusion Slavery as a political institution; but that in reaching the Gospel by their tracts, in incul-cating upon their felt, we men the obligations of hristianity-virtue, humanity, and religionhey must point out the duties of masters to neir servants, as well as the duties of husbands their wives, parent to their children, or citens to their countly and its Government; acy must reprove intumanity and impunity as hey must "other practical immoralities;" having thus instructed their committee, and the committee having virtually pledged themanathemas of Abolitionists at home and abroad."

selves to act upon these instructions—in what abroad." were released from the Society, in acknowl edgment of their past services, quite as much is with respect to the future, expressed its con-fidence that the con-mittee "would exercise such wisdom as would promote the usefulness of the Society through our whole country." out in their "recent action," the committee have not kept faith with the Society, for the publication before us practically ignores the esolution of instructions, and by an unwarrantable license of interpretation, that is almost incomprehensible, clain, that a general expres-

son of confidence in their wisdom authorized

tem to do so.

What is their own statement, as deliberately repared and published? At'the time of the ast anniversary, when this very resolution hich the Society at their sus restion adopted, and themselves accept d as their rule of action, ie publishing commistee has under considerion a treatise so peculiarly adapted to the ew line of action, that the esolution of inructions seems to have been prepared with erence to it. It was a treatise on the "Dujes of Masters," composed of a series of arties written by pious men at the South excluively, and by the con mittee was regarded as eeting the terms of that resolution. This ollection of treaties the committee decline to ublish, notwithstanding the resolution adopted by the Society, and its accord with that resoluon. It is true, that the committee allege, rst, that the writer of some of them is now ead, but they do not say that that of necessity revents the publication of that portion of the reatises; and, second, that the writers of the others deem their publications inexpedient, but they do not inform the public how or why those ntlemen thus altered their minds. These allegations, however, have no bearing whatever non the merits of the case. It is not by any neans improbable that the committee, had hey desired it, could have overruled the objecons of the authors; and it is certain that, it the fact was otherwise, other authors would have cheerfully provided them with an equally meritorious work of a like tone. But these facts are merely incidentally mentioned by the committee; and they themselves assume the whole responsibility of mullifying the Society's resolution passed at the last anniversary, and of abandoning, because of local opposition, a cardinal principle of the American Tract Soci-The chief losses of the Republicans are in the cardinal principle of the American Tract Socicounties and towns, where their strength is ety-of withdrawing the very keystone from before the slave power to pronounce "fair and rope than Mr. Macaulay; and as for his influent super-

> We speak advisedly, and will demonstrate the justice of the allegation, though it is an unwelcome task. We assume, and no one will dispute, that the first and only legitimate object of the American Tract Society is to teach reigion—the denials it imposes and the blessings t confers-throughout our whole country; to teach, in fact, the whole of religion throughout the whole of our country. If this is not its obect, and if it does not so aim, through evil report and through good report, its own constitution, and the repeated declarations of its officers and its friends, belie it. Equally true is it that in the South a certain class of vices prevail, and a certain class of virtues specially demand cultivation, incidental to the fact that Slavery is established there. Every human institution, every locality or section of the country, has its parallel associations. Where Ger. mans largely congregate, the Sabbath is dis-In our large cities, intemperance, lewdness, and extravagance, are the prevailing vices. In our border States and remoter Territories, lawlessness and violence stalk hand in hand. In Utah, polygamy is the parent of evils innumerable. Into Utah, into our border States, into our large cities, into the centres of our German populations, into our slaveholding States, the American Tract Society is bound, by the obligations of its constitution and of its official declarations, to send colporteurs or tract messengers, bearing witness on behalf of the truth that works right-ousness, and against "the moral evils and practical immoralities deplored by all evangelical Christians," whether of local or general character.

> structure of philanthropic and religious opera-

tions which the long and successful years of

this? No true friend of the Tract Society or of morality and religion will say that we do. And yet, harsh though the allegation may sound, we affirm that the document emanating rom these committees, and now under review, teaches practically and even verbally the reverse of this. Its doctrine is this: there are certain moral duties growing out of the existence of Slavery, and certain moral evils and practical immoralities which occasionally or frequently accompany Slavery, which duties the American Tract Society's publications should inculcate, and which importalities it should reprove, just as it should, and fearlessly does, exother local institutions or sections of the counton nurse them with kindness, and, when they try. The committee adjait that this is the Sonety's duty, and that it is in accordance with ts resolution adopted at the last anniversary. Then the committee declare that this duty they decline to perform; that none of their publica-tions shall inculcate such duties or reprove such vices, because citizens of the Southern States will not bear such teachings or submit to be thus reproved; and with the extizens of the South the Society has always has friendly relations, and from then draws a large share of its pecuniary support. In other words, that the Society should not, must not, annoy its Southern friends with religious counsels, or offend its Southern supporters by faithful re-

Do we assume an iota too much in saving

We say nothing of this deference to Southern entiments, and preference for Southern conributions, for the latter consideration at least is unworthy on either side, but confine our remarks entirely to the abandonment of a great principle contained in this document. The whole Union, according to this "recent action of the committee," is to be put off with an emasculated tract literature, that a section of the Union may not be offended, and its contributions be lost to the Society. Be it remembered, that there is no pretence that the right concession recalled on any account. That concession did no violence to, may, was in accordance with, the spirit of the Society's organization. It sacrificed or impagned to princi

But this new concession does. T e South And that this is the duty of the America now demands, and the committees, on their CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Gen. Gideon J. Pillow has written an ad

dress to the Tennesseeans, relative to the secret

causes of the armistice before the city of Mexico, &c., &c.; and as it occasions a good deal of comment, perhaps Gen. Scott will reply. Gen. Pillow, it will be remembered, was the only general officer in the American army who opposed the armistice. He charges that the true history of Scott's achievements in the war would exhibit something very much like a bar-gain and sale with Santa Anna—says, in fact, that old Wooden Leg was bribed to a peace. The Tennesseean General States that N. P. Trist, the American Commissioner who accompanied Scott, was empowered by President Polk to effect a treaty whenever such a con-summation was to be desired, and it could be done upon good terms. Afterwards the Presidet doubted Trist's ability, and he looked about him for a man whom he could trust to overlook and secretly direct the operations of both Gen. Scott and Trist. The choice fell upon Pillow himself. He says of this appointment, "It will hence he seen that, while Mr. Trist was the ostensible commissioner, I was in fact the confidential officer of the Government, upon whom the President relied to guard and pro tect the honor of the country in the important negotiations involving the peace of the coun-

The agreement between Gen. Scott and Sar ta Anna, he says, was a bargain by which the mercenary and traitorous Mexican General greed to sell a peace for a round million of lollars, ten thousand (\$10,000) of which were to be paid down in cash as a first instalment, and the balance after a battle had been fough before the city, and in case the Mexicans were defeated, which event seems to have been looked upon as certain, by our army at least. To this arrangement Gen. Pillow strongly objected. His remonstrance with Gen. Scott proving ineffective, he sent the details of the fair to the President, who recalled Trist at once, but not in season to anticipate the actual

payment to Santa Anna of \$10,000. Meanime, two important battles had been fought, and the arrangement was being rapidly carried out to completion. Gen. Pillow, while leading his division, and taking active measures to break up the bargain and to effect an immediate forcible entrance into the city of Mexico, was ordered by Gen. Scott to fall back on account of the armistice. This armistice proved to be what Gen. Pillow had predicted, for Santa Anna took advantage of it to strengthen his position, and, having secured the \$10,000, the arch villain determined to risk the chances of another desperate battle-and the bloody day of the 13th of September was the result. Chapultepec was won, but at a great sacrifice of life. Gen. Pillow himself was afterwards arrested, as he avers, through the revengeful agency of Mr. Trist, and imprisoned or a month or two in the Mexican capital, when the President ordered him to be released Gen. Pillow is a candidate for the United States Senate; hence this address .- Hartford

From the N. H. Independent Democrat, September 17

POLITICAL HISTORY. In his late extraordinary letter to President Woolsey, Prof. Silliman, and others, Mr. Buchanan lays great stress on the act of the bo gus Territorial Legislature of Kansas, providing for electing delegates to a Convention to form a
State Constitution. He not only has no doubt pass laws for such an object, but he goes out of his way to eulogize the provisions of that 'law," as eminently "fair and just," when he must know and does know that three fourths of the actual bona fide inhabitants of Kansas that crisis shadowed forth by the historian, in were by that law disfranchised, and that half which "it may be necessary to sacrifice even the counties where the Free State men are liberty, in order to save civilization." In this proportionally most numerous were not inclujust!" And the refusal of the people to have ence upon ourselves, those who are fond of trick of the slaveocrats, he demoninates "lawless resistance to the regular Territorial Govern nent!" And declining to vote under regulations that must insure the triumph of the

Ruffians, is made the excuse for "employing the troops of the United States," to dragoon the people into submission! This may pass for good Democracy now: but there was a time, even since Mr. Buchanan | tions which we trust Mr. Macaulay will occaprofessed to be a Democrat, when such doctrine would have passed for nothing better than the rankest "Federalism." This is not the their position. Although at one time he took first time a similar question has arisen. It is a prominent part in the discussions of the not the first time Mr. Buchanan has been call- House of Commons, his tone of thought and ed to decide on the power of a Territorial style of speaking were never quite suited to Legislature to "pass a law" for electing dele- the bustling representatives of the people. gates to form a State Constitution. In the is in the lower House that Cabinets rise and fall, case of Michigan, two Constitutional Conven- that public moneys are disposed of that the tions were held, and two Constitutions were chief business of the country is transacted. formed; one by authority of the Territorial Leg- | The members are thus too strictly occupied islature, and the other by the authority of the with passing affairs, too intent upon the result people. Both were sent to Congress, asking of a division and the fall of a party, to care admission into the Union. It was in 1835, and Mr. Buchanan was then in the United States | philosophy be adorned with all the eloquence enate. So was Mr. Calhoun, at that time a of Burke, and the history be presented with all bitter and unrelenting opponent of the Demo- the brilliance of Macaulay. But while the cratic party. Mr. Calhoun went for admitting the State under the Territorial Legislative Constitution. Not so Mr. Buchanan. He, with the other Democratic Senators, went for admitting the State under the People's Constitution, which had been formed and adopted in utter disregard of the Territorial authorities as emphatically so as has the Topeka Consti-

In the debate which arose, Mr. Buchanan took the very ground now occupied by the friends of the Topeka Constitution-that the people are sovereign, and that the Territorial Legislature have no right whatever to pass laws enabling the people to elect delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution. The people were above the Legislature, and, they having acted, it was the duty of Congress to recognise them. Here is Mr. Buchanan's lan

people's) proceeding had been irregular, ought that to exclude her from the Union? On this subject we ought to act like statesmen acuainted with the history of our own country. We ought not to apply the rigid rules of ab stract political science too rigorously to such need .- London Times. cases. It has been our practice heretofore to ort to duties and reprove for vices incident to treat our infant Territories with parental care, had attained the age of manhood, to admit them into the family, without requiring from them a rigid adherence to forms. The great questions to be decided are: do they contain a

"If so, all the preliminary proceedings have been considered but mere forms, which we have waived in repeated instances. They are but the scaffolding of the building, which is of no further use after the edifice is completed. We have pursued this course in regard to Tennessee, to Arkansas, and even to Michigan. No Senator will pretend that their Territorial Legislatures have any right whatever to pass laws enabling the people to elect delegates to a Convention for the purpose of forming a State Constitution. IT WAS AN ACT OF USURPATION

ON THEIR PART." This language applies, it will be observed not to bogus Territorial Legislatures, imposed upon an unwilling people by fraud and violence, but to all Territorial Legislatures. Doubly and trebly does it apply to the Kansas Territorial Legislature, which never was elected by the people of that Territory, and never represented their views or principles. No such objection was made against the Legislatures named by Mr. Buchanan. They were regular and legitimate. And yet, the man who now confesses to employing the troops of the United States to compel obedience to the Border Ruffian Legislature of Kansas, then pronounced similar acts of the regular Territorial Legislatures of Tennessee, Arkansas, and Michigan, "ACTS OF

USURPATION." They are acts of usurpation. Neither under the Constitution nor laws of the United States have Territorial Legislatures the slightest authority to take the initiative in the formation of a State. The forty delegates, more or less, now assembled at Lecompton, as a Constitu-

Convention, than he has to employ the army to defend or sanction any equally numerous Convention in any portion of Kansas. The act of will have managed to have got another repast the Bogus Legislature, even admitting it not to to feed on by their return .- Paris Correspond be bogus, was passed, to use Mr. Buchanan's ent of the Court Journal. words above quoted, without authority, and is neither more nor less than "an act of usurpa-tion." And Mr. Buchanan's act of employing the troops of the United States, to enforce that "act of usurpation," is an act of treason to Liberty and the Constitution. Out of his own mouth is he judged and condemned.

The New York Evening Post gives a very interesting account of the progress of the work going on io the new Central Park in the city. t embraces an area of about seven hundred acres, and will be an exceedingly beautiful ornament to the city. The first labor is to clear the ground. The rocks are blasted and carried to he borders for the future fence. All the rubbish is burnt on the spot. There is a dense growth of bushes in the park, which are being cut up. In these thickets, some beautiful and valuable trees are found, principally maples and locusts. All these are preserved. About 650 men are constantly employed. First a gang of German botanists or gardeners go on and decide what shall be preserved, and then cut down the remainder. A second set follow them, and remove with hooks and rakes all the rubbish, and burn it. Then a set of grubbers dig up the roots. There is one tract of severa acres, called the Locust Grove, on which there are some 20,000 locust trees. A marsh filled with muck has been cleared out, and fitted with a clay bottom, for use as a lake. Several living springs of water have been found, which are to be conducted into this lake. Some part of the ground is very high, which will afford fine prospects. Summer houses will be erected on such spots. The time is coming when the streets near the Central Park will be the fashionable part of the town.

MR. MACAULAY A PEER .- Of the various

Peerages which are about to be created, the public will regard with most interest that which elevates Mr. Macaulay to the House of Lords. It is an honor which belongs peculiarly to the man, and which is a fitting if not an adequate return for a life spent in the public service, and devoted to literary labors of the most dignified order. It is much to say that he is the most popular author of the day, but we have to say more. With a style that compels attention, with a calm wisdom that commands assent, he has interpreted English history to ourselves and to the world. To us the history which he has indited is worth a score of char ters and a cart load of laws; it is our Bill of Rights and our code of political duties. We know better what we are, we know better what our fathers fought for, we can sympathize with the aspirations of Whigs, we learn to respect the endeavors of Tories, we are less of partisans and more of patriots. To Europe that history is worth all the constitutions that have yet been devised. It has been translated into many languages, and widely read over the continent. Who does not remember the appearance of these volumes in that year of revolution when all the peoples of Europe were maddening with fury about thrones that seemed to be tottering to their fall? It was with proound gratitude that, amid the universal wreck inglishmen saw, as the historian described. how in their country liberty came to be linked with order, and contentment and fraternity were made consistent with the inequalities of of the authority of that body of "Ruffians" to an aristocracy. If it was a lesson which we shall never forget, it was a lesson also which, we have little doubt, will one day bear fruit in every kingdom of Europe, making sovereigns more wise, and making subjects tremble for view, if we except Lord Palmerston, there is quoting the hackneyed saying of Fletcher altoun would have a stronger and more intelligible case if they would give the preference over the maker of laws, not to the writer of ballads, but to the philosophic historian who leaves his mark as palpably as the great author whom Her Majesty is now about to honor. There can be no more welcome addition to the debates of the Upper House than the ora-

sionally contribute on the few great occasions by which the Lords every session vindicate much for philosophy or history, even if the Commons are all for the present, on the other hand, prescription is the vital air of the Peerage, and in the House of Lords our philosophic historian will find an appropriate audience for that stately eloquence which carries with it so much learning and so much wisdom. Especially at the present moment must we rejoice at his elevation, in the hope that when we have crushed this Indian mutiny, and the time comes to consider calmly the future of our Eastern Empire, the views of one who has described in most glowing terms how England became possessed of that glorious prize, and who, in the preparation of a Code of Indian law, has shown that he has most profoundly studied the wants of the Hindoo, will be expressed as he alone of living speakers can express them. Not only on our Indian difficulty, but on all questions of high policy, there is not a man in the country whose opinions are entitled to more weight, and who will be more gladly heard An historian is a statesman on his travels; and while Mr. Macaulay will still travel from century to century and from country to country, we may expect now to have him sometimes at home with us, giving his advice in the present

A ROMANTIC STORY .- Great was the curiosity expressed at Trouville, to ascertain the cause of the arrival of the newly-married Marquis Dal A-, with his beautiful bride, at such an obscure and distant place as Trouville must appear to a nobleman of Bologna. The myssufficient population? have they adopted a retery, however, was explained by a compatrio publican Constitution? and are they willing to of the young couple, whose story, to his own enter the Union upon the terms which we proaround the lady than that created by her youth, beauty, and melancholy air, had done before. This gentleman relates, that the youthful Marquise, whose beauty and great wealth had made her celebrated throughout Italy, was just finishing her education at the convent of Santa Pace. One fine summer's eve, the young ladies were enjoying the fresh breeze upon the convent terrace, when they were suryoung heiress, and carried her up to the mountains. Such is the helplessness of authority in Italy, that for more than three months negotiations were carried on between her relations and the wretches who had carried her off, concerning the amount of her ransom. At the very first outset, it had been made so exorbitant, that an attempt was made to rescue her by force, and troops were sent against the brigands. The expedition was unsuccessful and the amount was in consequence doubled by the brigands as punishment. More than half of her immense dowry was absorbed by the demands of the brigands, and it was not until the treaty was signed by the mayor and authorities of Bologna, as guarantee for the family, and a safe pass accorded to the escort appointed to deliver up the young lady at a certain place among the mountains, that any terms could be acceded to. Remember, that this is no invention of Anne Radcliffe, or taken from any other novel writer, but an adventure of our own day, happening not more than a few months ago. The Marquis Dal A- was then studying at the university. He had endeavored to excite the gallantry and ardor of his fellow-students to hurry in a body to the rescue tional Convention, have no more authority to of the young lady; but the professors, getting wind of the intention, succeeded in preventing

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